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DISCUSSION OF CERTAIN FEATURES

The memory is divided into the three sections "I", "II", and "III" partly for convenience to the operator, who by use of the various operating features can find his place very rapidly if he should lose it while preparing the message. Also, three brief messages could be prepared in advance for various contingencies. This division can be eliminated if desired, prior to production prototype construction, but developmental effort must be allotted.

The full teletype keyboard entails no additional electronic components beyond those which would be required for a ten-number abbreviated keyboard transmitting teletype numerals. The full keyboard does require about 8% increase in component cost over the rudimentary system which substitutes teletype letters for numerals, and which requires additional procedures at the base station. No significant increase in case size results from use in the [redacted] of the full teletype keyboard, due to the thinness of the keyboard assembly and the fact that sufficient area is already available, and the components mentioned amount to three tiny ferrite plates, two transistors, and several small parts. 50X1

Since the [redacted] inherently generates all the functions of a teletypwriter, the buttons contain many rarely used upper-case characters such as exclamation points and dollar signs. It appears feasible to alter the inscriptions on the buttons to characters of alphabets which contain up to 51 letters, and to install corresponding type face in the receiving page printer at the base station. No internal 50X1

modification of the [redacted] is required. In a similar way, it [redacted] sec 50X1
feasible to transmit two-digit numbers of numerical messages, such as 11, 12, 13, 24, etc. as a single character, and to print these two-digit numbers in reduced size with a single stroke at the page printer. The full 120-group capacity of the [redacted] memory may thus be realized 50X1
in the case of numerical messages.